

New Advertisements.

Clothing—D. Sutherland.
Engle Hotel—N. Hawks.
Wanted—J. Rankin.
Agents Wanted—J. M. Clime.
Notice—J. T. Stoker, Town Clerk.
Business Stand for Sale—A. Duffus.
Sharon Festival—David Wilson.
Groceries—Thos. Brown & Co.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Aug. 15th, 1886.

General Summary.

Sharon Illumination takes place on the 6th of September next. No doubt should be the weather prove favorable but there will be a large attendance.—See Advertisement.

The next session of the Fourth Division Court, will be held at the Court House, Newmarket, on Wednesday the 20th inst., opening at 10 o'clock a.m. His Honor Judge Harrison will preside.

It will be observed, by reference to our advertising columns that the Hotel near the Depot has changed hands, and is now kept by Mr. Hawks, of Toronto. This gentleman comes well recommended.

A meeting of the Reform Central Vigilance Committee will be held in Newmarket, on Wednesday evening next the 2nd inst. A general attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought up for discussion.

By referring to our report of the last meeting of Whitechurch Council, it will be observed that Mr. Wm. Wallis has been appointed Poole Keeper for Newmarket, in place of Mr. J. H. H. H. H.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of our old friends at Toronto, Messrs. Thos. Brown & Co. Their goods are of the finest quality, while prices are low.

Our friends have kindly remembered us of late—first, Mr. Joseph Bogart with a basket of new corn, then Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hall with armfuls of garden sauce; and all being of an excellent description, proved a rich treat. Receive our thanks, gentlemen.

Mr. D. Sutherland is doing a very extensive business, as a merchant, in this place. Keeping none but the finest, and best, description of goods and selling at prices yielding him but a fair per centage on cost, has been the means of securing a very large trade. Perseverance and effort are generally crowned with success.

An Inquest was held before John D. Willson, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Anne Kelly on Friday, the 8th inst., who committed suicide on the Wednesday previous by taking poison. The Jury were unable to obtain any direct evidence as to the cause which led to the act, and returned the following verdict: "That the deceased Anne Kelly came to her death from the effect of a quantity of Colobol poison, taken by herself with her own knowledge."

THE EASTERN WORLD.—We have had the pleasure of examining a specimen copy of the above mentioned work. It contains an account of the foundation, progress and decline of the most celebrated Empires, States and Nations, from the earliest period to the present time, embracing the history of the Jews, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Persia, India, China, the Mohammedans, Spain, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Portugal, &c. It is replete with statistical knowledge, and furnishes a store of information regarding the manners and customs of the many nations inhabiting Europe, Asia and Africa. It is embellished with 55 beautiful colored Engravings, and contains 3 large colored Maps—one of the world as known to the ancients, one of Europe, and one of the Eastern Hemisphere, thus rendering it one of the most useful and interesting modern works before the public. We advise our readers to subscribe for it. Mr. J. M. Clime, who is the only Agent in this section of country, will call upon you shortly soliciting your order.

New Election—A Hint.

The chief topic of interest among the politicians of the day, is the question regarding the probability of a new election in October next. Whether that auspicious event will transpire or not, it is difficult to conjecture; and while public opinion appears to be nearly equally balanced on that point, but few, we are led to believe, are found to question the propriety—considering the low estimation in which the Government of the day are held and the conflicting state of parties—of an immediate appeal to the people. On the one hand, we have ministerial organs and Government agents contending that the present Administration possess the confidence of the country and are hence better qualified to conduct the affairs of the Colony to satisfactory results, than the leading men of any other party; while on the other hand, the people are holding public meetings—expressing their indignation at the manner in which the business of the country is transacted and of the course and policy pursued by His Excellency's Advisers. This state of things cannot long continue, and would it not be better, therefore, for the Governor General to exercise his prerogative power and dissolve the present Parliament, in order to ascertain definitely what the true state of public opinion is in regard to the question? Perhaps the feeling thrown out the other day by a city paper, supposed to be the Government organ, was done to give ministerial candidates a hint to be on the alert and government supporters an opportunity to procure their pockets full of Commissions. The Leader says: "We predict a dissolution in October." While this statement may be taken as giving a ministerial hint it may also have been intended for another purpose, viz., to allay the growing feeling of disapprobation and indignation of the country. But the bill keeps rolling, and ere long the voice of truth will be heard thundering like a mighty cataract, overwhelming in shame and confusion those who have dared to resist the just demands of a patient yet resolute people.

Seeing then, the possibility of an election in October next, it would be well for the electors in every constituency to be prepared for any emergency. As a general thing the excitement attending a parliamentary contest, often times proves most unfavorable to the best interest of a constituency, and men of integrity and honest convictions frequently pursue a course they afterwards regret, through their overbalanced zeal. The time, therefore, to scan the votes and proceedings of former Representatives properly, is just previous to an electioneering canvass, and by comparing actions and promises, see how far they have fulfilled their obligations. Personal motives, prejudice or bigotry, should not influence one way or the other; justice and truth should be the guiding star. If, we find, on taking a retrospect of the past, that our present members have done all in their power to accomplish for which they were elected, or have acted, according to our expectations for good, the people are in duty bound to signify their approval by united action; if, on the contrary, they have failed to carry out the wishes of their respective constituencies, let them be condemned and more honest men selected to take their places.

Some few journalists in the Province are continually harping upon the one idea, that the interest of the country demands the services of great men—men who have had a number of years' experience in the working of our institutions; but if the country could be so fortunate as to elect more honest, practical men, who thoroughly understand the wants and requirements of our agricultural districts, we would be much better off. This would put an end to speculation and fraud, and the country rise in moral and intellectual excellence, while the machinations and chicanery of "clever politicians" could be seen through and defeated. No wonder, therefore, that needy political tricksters and speculators are so ready to condemn a farmer or merchant, when by so doing they save their chief source of supply and effect their own personal interests. We want more honest men in our Legislative Assembly—men who would scorn to barter principle for plunder, but would make every effort to foster education, freedom of conscience, and good government. Then, and not till then, will peace and quietude prevail.

A Prospective Change.

When we referred a few weeks ago to the insufficiency of Jail accommodation in Toronto, and also to the injustice done the people of the Counties by compelling them to maintain city prisoners, we had no idea of affecting any speedy result; neither are we now personally aware that any good, in consequence, has been accomplished,—but one thing we do know, that since that article was penned, a member of the Administration has requested the Warden to meet him, the Mayor of Toronto, the City members and the County Jailor, to see if something cannot be done to remedy the evil, at an early day. Of course we are not in a position to speak definitely as to what will be done; neither can we form the remotest idea of the nature of the proposition the city or the Government will be prepared to submit. The jail now was about double the prisoners it was calculated to accommodate, something must therefore be done, and done immediately.—The Building is more than sufficient for County prisoners, and if a more extensive one is required, it should be erected at the expense of Toronto; and were to be any member of the Counties' Council who yields farther to the domineering sway of the city authorities. Our Representatives in the Council have never taken the determined stand they should have done in this matter. Government should have been memorialized on the subject long since, and steps taken to set the city apart from the Counties for Judicial purposes; and never till this day, will the people of York County get their just due.

We are opposed to another arrangement,—that of allowing perquisites to the County Jailor. Not out of any disrespect towards the present incumbent of that office; but because it is wrong in principle. Let him have a stated salary—and let that salary be fixed high enough to afford sufficient remuneration for the services performed; but do away with the pickings, and thus end all chances for jobbing and speculation.

It is to be hoped that all matters wherein the city and county are connected will receive the attention of the Council at its next meeting. The city uses our Court House and other public buildings,—and if they get out of repair never contribute one fraction towards making them good again; and thus the counties are being fleeced yearly for the benefit of Toronto. This is neither just nor fair, and the evil should be remedied. United action on the part of the people's Representatives in the Counties Council will effect a most desirable change.

On the subject of jail accommodation, we find the following in yesterday's Globe.

"We are indebted to Mr. Allen for the following particulars regarding the present state of Toronto Jail, made up to yesterday: Number of County prisoners (white) 15; (colored) 3; total, 18; City prisoners (white) 137; (colored) 6; total, 143; total number, 161. Number of male untried prisoners (white) 22; (colored) 4; total, 26; female untried prisoners (white) 4; total number, 27. Number of male prisoners under sentence from the Assizes or Recorder's Court (white) 8; (colored) 1; female prisoners (white) 1; total number, 10. Number of male prisoners under sentence from Police Court (white) 75; (colored) 4; total, 79; female prisoners (white) 42; (colored) 1; total, 43; total number, 122. Number of male lunatics (white) 1; female lunatics (white) 1; total, 2. Number of delinquents in prison (white) 5; total, 5; Grand total, 166. Accommodation being provided for only 82 prisoners, the difficulty of carrying out proper discipline, when more than double that number are confined, is obvious and shows the pressing necessity that adequate and immediate steps being taken to remedy the evil."

Whitechurch Council.

The above Council met, pursuant to notice given, on Tuesday last the 12th inst., in the Court House, Newmarket. All the members were present—the Reeve, J. Hartman, Esq., in the Chair.

The first business transacted was the passing of a By-Law to levy Special Rates on School Sections, in accordance with the request of the trustees of the several schools: School Section No. 1, £290 0 0; No. 2, 70 0 0; No. 3, 50 0 0; Union School Section with King at Aurora 53 0 0.

Subsequently, another By-Law was adopted levying £100 for general purposes.

Application was made from Mr. S. Corryoll, and Mr. C. J. Burnie, for a remission of part of the money paid for Shop Licenses inasmuch as a large portion of the year had already passed away. Also, from Mr. Lukes, to keep a house of public entertainment at Aurora. Reduction made in proportion to the time yet to run.

The Tender of Mr. S. Doherty to cut the Ditch on the 8th Con. as a water-course, at 5s per rod, was accepted.

A By-Law was introduced appointing Mr. Wm. Seaton, Jr., Collector, and Mr. Wm. Wallis, Pound-Keeper for Newmarket.

Petition of Mr. Wm. Stephens, in reference to the division of School Section No. 3, deferred for want of notice according to law.

A resolution requesting the Clerk to give notice of the opening of the road, known in Newmarket as Gorham Street, was adopted, and the Council Adjourned.

The next meeting will be held in Lemonville, on the call of the Reeve.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, August 10.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 30th, came to anchor at the point at one o'clock this morning, and arrived off the city at 5 1/2 a.m. She has 173 passengers. She passed the North American two hours sail from Liverpool, and saw the Canadian about 70 miles outside the straits of Bellefleur. The Canadian arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat per 70 lbs.—United States prime Southern white quoted 10s 11d a 11s 1d; ditto red, 10s 6d a 11s; Western red, 9s 5d a 9s 7d; Canadian white and mixed, 10s 2d a 10s 10d. Flour—Canadian sweet per 195 lbs, 33s 6d a 34s 6d. Indian Corn per 490 lbs—American yellow, 30s a 30s 6d.

From Waterhouse & Sons' circular. On the afternoon of Tuesday the 29th ult., the transactions in color amounted to 2,000 bales.

The following is from A. F. Macquell's circular:—

LIVERPOOL, July 29, 1886.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the trade, who, however, showed little disposition to buy, although wheat was offered at a reduction of 4d per 70 lbs on the best and 6d on the middling and inferior qualities. Prime flour continues very scarce, and can only be quoted 1s 2s per bbl. and sack lower, but there is an overwhelming surplus of common and inferior pressing on the market at a decline of about 4s per bbl. Indian Corn retails with a slow sale, but as there was little offering, the sales of Friday were maintained, making the decline on the week about 6d per quarter; while being worth from 29s a 30s 6d, for New Orleans, and 21s 6d a 32s for prime Northern; yellow and mixed 29s 6d a 30s per quarter. Consols closed on 29th at 95 1/2 a 95 3/4 for account.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th. Her Majesty expressed her warm acknowledgments to the Lords and Commons for their zeal and assiduity in the performance of their public duties during the Session. She next alludes to the late war, and thanks them for their patriotic support, and trusts the benefits resulting from peace may be permanent. Her Majesty thanks the Colonies for their loyalty and public spirit manifested during the war. Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject in connection with the affairs of Central America, and Her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between Her Majesty's Government and the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

SPAIN.

The Paris Monitor publishes the two following dispatches.—The events in Catalonia continue to be more favourable to the cause of the Queen. The revolutionary Junta of Geneva is dissolved—consequently, it is said, on the arrival of the troops of the Government. The Ring has fled to France, as well as the deputy Henriette Clemonet, one of the leaders of the insurrection. Disorganization was making rapid progress in the ranks of the insurgent militia. General Echagene is still near Saragossa. He has established a telegraph office and communicates with us.

The insurgents of Saragossa had demanded a suspension of hostilities, which has been granted. Brigadier Smed has waited upon General Echagene. He is to bring over some of the troops despatched of submitting other advice received at Paris announces the arrival of General Dulae before Saragossa. Madrid papers and letters report nothing new.

Arrival of the Arago.

New York, August 11.

The steamer Arago, from Havre, July 30, arrived here this morning. She brings London dates to the 30th ult., together with 175 passengers, among whom is C. M. Feiring, bearer of despatches from St. Petersburg.

The Baltic arrived off Point Linois on the morning of the 30th, and exchanged signals with the Perla.

ITALY.

The outbreaks at Massacari have been completely suppressed. Twenty arrests were made. Four of the persons arrested, who belonged to the Massacari, have been sentenced to imprisonment in prison for two years, and remainder for twenty years.

Three millions of ball cartridges were ordered by telegraph to be sent from Cologne to Italy.

SPAIN.

Intelligence is to 26th. The revolution is nearly suppressed. Later intelligence states that Malaga and Granada had pronounced against O'Donnell, and that the royal troops had joined the movement. Advances from China state that the revolution was progressing. 95 rebels were beheaded in Canton in one day. The English money market reported flat, caused partly by a further decline in the Paris Bourse. There was an active demand for

money on the 24th. Exchange at 11 percent. Foreign Securities firm but closed easier. The Arago news generally anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Robinson on Representation by Population.

Five times during the recent session did this question present itself. On the 26th February, 1886, Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Aikins:—

"That this House will endeavour to provide that the several Electoral Districts into which this Province may be divided, under a Census to be taken at an early day, with a view to the elections of members of the said Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly, shall be arranged as nearly as conveniently may be upon the equitable principle of representation proportioned according to population and without regard to a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada."

Mr. Robinson was absent from the division!

On 14th March, 1886, Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Wright, moved to amend the Legislative Council Bill "by providing that the constituencies shall be based and arranged according to Population, without any regard to the division line between Upper and Lower Canada."

Mr. Robinson was absent from the division!

On the 27th March, 1886, on the same Bill Mr. Hartman, seconded by Mr. Christie, moved to recommit the Bill "with a view to arranging the Electoral Divisions so as to embrace within each as nearly as practicable, an equal population, and without regard to a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada."

Mr. Robinson voted Nay! He was defeated by such men as Mr. W. B. Robinson in their efforts to obtain Representation by Population, the Opposition sought to obtain a new census, that the great numerical superiority of Upper Canada over the Lower Province might be clearly shown. Accordingly, on 12th May, 1886, Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moved—

"That it is expedient that a census of the people of Canada be taken on the 12th January 1887."

By consent with Mr. Brown, Mr. Jackson moved to add the following words:—

"With a view to the adjustment of the Parliamentary Representation."

Mr. Robinson voted down both the amendment and the main motion! He will not only deny the people of Upper Canada representation by population—he will not even allow them the opportunity of showing how gross is the injustice done them under the present system!

And just so was it on all the great questions of Upper Canada—as we may take another opportunity of showing. There is no less reliable man in the House of Assembly than Wm. B. Robinson; and if he finds a constituency in Upper Canada to return him again, men may give up hope of ever seeing justice done to this section of the Province. We confess it is exceedingly discouraging that so unblinking a traitor to the interests of his constituents should be mentioned by anybody in Upper Canada as worthy of political advancement. Had the suggestion come from Lower Canada we could readily have understood it.

The Leader's Politics.

We have been puzzled more than once, in the work of investigating the policy and politics of the Toronto Leader. One day an anti-ministerialist; another day lauding, out of all bounds, the character of ministers. It only appears true to one text—faithful to the interests of the Hon. John Ross. Whatever comes between him and the object of his love, receives no favour.

In discussing the probability of an early dissolution of Parliament, the Leader assumes the air and consequence of a man clothed in authority. He says:—

"We will not dictate in any locality what particular candidate is to be chosen. We will merely claim the right, as political instructors, to say what particular class of Liberals will be found serviceable in Parliament."

How modest! If he did dictate, we would like to know how many members would be returned to suit his dictation? Although no dictator, he assumes "the right to say what particular class of Reformers will be found serviceable!" The Leader may claim the right to do as he says, but we opine there are few constituencies in Upper Canada who will sit at his feet in order to be politically instructed. His course has been too facilitating for that.

But the Leader repudiates anything like clear-gritism. Speaking of the section known as Clear Grits, the Toronto political instructor remarks:—

"The origin is traced to the retrenchment theories of 1850. Where are those theories to-day? Scattered to the winds—every one, and the authors a laughing stock and by-word among the intelligent portion of the community. Clear-gritism, it is true, has survived the overthrow of the doctrines which bore the spurious name of retrenchment. But it has only prolonged its existence to become every day more contemptible as identified with clamour, disaffection, infidelity to party obligations and desertion of party leaders."

A bare-faced falsification of facts. The section of the reform party known as Clear Grits favoured the retrenchment movement is true, but we deny that the advocacy of retrenchment has rendered them the laughing stock of the intelligence of the province. The theory of retrenchment is as sound to-day, as it was in 1850, although more than one of its Tory advocates have become by-words. Look at Cayley! the great Tory leader, of the retrenchment principle. Out of office, he and his Tory friends were loud in their demand for retrenchment. In office, they have wadded the expenses of the Government. The Clear Grits are true to the principle, while men of the Cayley and Leader stamp have belied their professions, and cheated the people.

But, says the Leader, the Clear Grits are ignorant and vulgar. We use the Toronto political instructor's own words:—

"Politicians of the Hartman school sit in Parliament as the representatives of ignorance and vulgarity. They have no philosophy to bring to bear upon great public questions. The foremost in agitating for changes, they are the least capable of wisely controlling them."

Could hardly impugnance go further! In the estimation of the Leader it is exceedingly vulgar for the honest hard-working farmer or artisan to ask that the affairs of the country be managed economically. Nay, not only is it vulgar, but, to vulgarity, ignorance is added. A pretty political instructor is this same Leader. One thing we can tell him—the political

instruction conveyed in such extracts will do more to impress the yomarky and ill-learned of Canada with a conviction of his unfitness for the task of political instruction, than anything else we know of. The United Counties of Leeds and Grenville are represented at present by two such men as are denounced by the Leader as "representatives of vulgarity and ignorance!" Messrs. Delong and Patrick. Another election will show how little the political instruction of the Leader has effected.—Brookville.

The N. Y. Courier and Esquire publishes a statement of the number of passengers by the steamers between European and United States ports, during the last four months. These were as follows:—Per Cunard line from New York to Liverpool, 1,527 passengers; from Boston to Liverpool, 994; total, 2,521. Per Collins line, from New York to Liverpool, 1,077. The number of passengers by steam lines to Havre was 1,294; to Bremen and Southampton, 821; to Havre and Southampton, 136; to Glasgow, 424. The grand total of passengers by steam from the U. States to Europe in four months was six thousand two hundred and seventy-three. In the same period, probably some seven or eight hundred more went over by the steamers from Canada.

WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on last Monday, a woman was killed by the electric fluid near Kittery, some twenty miles back of Brookville. Her husband, Archibald Adams, was absent at the time; but two men had just taken refuge from the storm in his shanty situated in a lonesome neighbourhood. At the moment Mrs. Adams was killed she had her child in her arms, which strange to say remained almost unharmed, although dashed out of the doorway. One of the men was knocked senseless; but ultimately recovered, while the lightning, or rather the electric fluid, passed down the trousers of the other, which it tore, and entered his shoe the sole of which it carried off. In cases where parties are injured by lightning, we would remind our readers that the best restorative is to pour cold water over the body. Parties in this way have been frequently restored to life.—Brookville Monitor.

GONE TO POT.—Our American neighbors are taking roles on railroad cars, steamboats, omnibuses, stages, &c., to ascertain the relative popularity of their Presidential candidates. We thought it would be well to follow their example, and took a walk up and down St. Paul Street the other evening, inquiring of every "human" we met their opinion of the Government and with but one or two exceptions, the answers were adverse to corruption, chicanery, humbug, McDonald, Spencer, Morrison & Co. Ruminating upon the sad fall in public estimation the Coalition had sustained we were returning to our office, when the boisterous and threatening language of some boys playing at marble attracted our attention. One of them had "fobbed" from his companion, a bright-eyed active little youngster, and ran off, when the latter yelled after him, "You damned skunk, you're mean enough to be a Government man!" This stopped the runaway, and a regular "set-to" took place. Drive on the team, Young Canada all right.—Last.

SECTARIAN SCHOOL BILL.—We clip the following paragraph from a leader in the Globe of the 13th inst., in reference to the Sectarian School Bill:—"The willing tool of Papacy in bringing in this Bill was the Hon. John Ross—the man whom the Leader people would fain have adopted as the Chief of the Liberal party of Upper Canada! The consideration of this scandalous Bill was not brought on in the Lower House, until the very day before the session closed! Mr. Wilson and Mr. Morris spoke strongly against it; and the newspaper report of the day says:—"Mr. Mackenzie occupied his half-hour in opposition to the groans and uproar of several Lower Canada roomers, among whom the most prominent was the member for Montserrat. (Mr. Cauchon) whose conduct, was most contemptible!" Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the whole contents of the Bill be struck out, and a clause inserted entirely doing away with sectarianism from the school system; but it was lost, and the Bill passed."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—BOSTON, August 9, 1886.—The succession of thunder showers during yesterday and last evening were the most severe we have had here for many years. An unprecedented quantity of rain fell during the time. Buildings were struck by lightning in various towns. Several churches were also struck, but without serious damage. The Merrimack, at Manchester, rose eleven feet, and we hear of heavy damage to property in various parts of New Hampshire. In Wentworth the damage is from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Railroad travel is much impeded. Additional reports of the thunder shower of yesterday and last night show that over forty buildings were struck by lightning, including four churches and a light house on Plum Island, near Newburyport. One building only was struck in Boston—a dwelling house on Joy street. Several pleasure boats in the lower harbor were struck; but the damage generally was trifling, and no lives were lost. Portions of the Old Colony Railroad, near Quincy, were three feet under the water last evening which caused considerable inconvenience to the up trains. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

SPENCE & CO.—A few years since Mr. Spence after Malcom had been charged with perjury by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Price and Mr. Hincks, came to Toronto from Prince to endeavor to eat Mr. Cameron into respectability, and, at the same time, to abuse Mr. Baldwin into obscurity or public reprobation. Conservatives are not in the habit of forgetting these things, if they even had no other advertisement of the cringing and servility of certain governmental accidents in Toronto. Whilst Mr. Hincks, was written down, Mr. John A. Macdonald was vindicated, nay, exulted and upheld in a manner hardly even known in England. And why was this? Simply because he was independent—because his political integrity was unimpeachable—because he was delivered to be wholly above reproach in his party alliances. But how is it since he took Mr. Spence upon his back? Those who heard that individual enlightening a bar-room respecting the immorality of the Coalition Government on Sunday night in Quebec, and saw him sworn into it before 12 o'clock next day, certainly were sufficiently astonished at John A. Macdonald hunting in Ministerial couples with blq.—Col.

CAUTION.—The Globe and Colonist are not in each other's way. They hit in one direction. The Colonist says, "Mr. Cauchon is taken out of a little printing office in Quebec, where he pushed from his boyhood the trade of publishing for the Roman Catholic Church, and put at the head of the Crown Lands." It would be next to a miracle for him to understand the business of the Crown Lands. By way of adding to the absurdity, he went to France, was away many months, and is going again. Since he has been in office, he has had to stand the buffeting of two sessions of parliament—enough to worry the senses out of a better statesman. Yet has Mr. Cauchon revolutionized the whole Crown Lands Department, introduced regulations never before heard of, and he is going to settle four millions of acres of land in the Ottawa valley, besides many other valleys which the public know nothing about.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A meeting was held at Owen Sound on Wednesday last, to select a Candidate for the Sauguenay District. Mr. John Duggan was present, and addressed the meeting on his own account—Two friends of John McMurich, Esquire, of this city, proposed him as a new candidate. The meeting finally decided upon sending a deputation to the Honorable W. B. Robinson, to know whether or not he would stand. Mr. Robinson declines doing so; so that the candidates now are—James Patton, Esq., of Barrie, Daniel Morrison, Esq., of the Leader, John Langan, Barrister, of Toronto, and John McMurich, Esq., Merchant, if he stands.—Colonist.

THE "LAST QUESTION"—Our spirited contemporary, the Bradford Courier, makes the following remarks in reference to the test question at the ensuing election:—"If this is in effect the point on which parties will be divided we think there will be little difficulty in divining the result. The loyalty of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects has not yet got to so low an ebb as to elect men opposed to British civil liberty, and in favor of American Institutions with all the evils of their system. Go a-head Rads, let your flag be hoisted with the motto inscribed on it, 'American vs. British Institutions,' and the British Lion will march in his wonted strength, from conquering unto conquer."—Goderich Times.

Mr. Vankoughnet, minister of Agriculture, notices the public through the Leader, that Lots of 100 acres each will be given away by the Government to actual settlers upon the Adlington Road, running from the Township of Anglesea, near Miles Mills, County of Adlington, north 35 miles to the Madawaska; also upon the Hastings Road, which lies about 32 miles west of, and parallel to, the Adlington, running north 74 miles; also, upon the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, running from the Ottawa River westward, through the County of Renfrew, towards Lake Huron, with its connections, 170 miles or more.—Herald.

It is stated that the rope which hanged Palmer is selling in Lochburn, Dumfriesshire, at 5s per inch. The seller is a person just arrived from Dudley, where Smith the hangman resides. "The interesting relic," it is said, meets with ready purchasers. The rope has also been selling in England, it is said, and of course is being spun as the demand for it increases.

The Commissioners of the Royal Fund for Patriotic purposes during the war, have made a report, from which it appears that they have received the sum of £1,400,000. The last remittance from Sydney amounted to £25,000 making, with previous remittances, the sum of £65,000 received from the colony of New South Wales.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The annual Exhibition of the Upper Canada Agricultural Society will take place at Kingston on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of September next. The total amount of prizes to be awarded is £2321 2s 10d.

The Directors of the Canada Trust and Loan Company are in the English market seeking a loan of £100,000 at 5 per cent. It is stated that this Company has already invested £500,000.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Canada.

August 12th, 1886.

The Canada arrived at 4 1/2 p.m., with Liverpool dates and commercial intelligence to August 2nd.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The weather continued very favourable for agricultural purposes, and accounts of the crops were generally of a very encouraging nature. Richardson & Co. and other firms report the decline on wheat as much as 6d a 9d per bushel from the rates current at the departure of the Asia. Western canal Flour quoted at 26s a 30s 1/2 a 35s; red wheat 9s a 10s, white 10s 9d; white corn 32s 6d a 31s, yellow and mixed 29s 6d. At the close, the market was dull and irregular with the tendency towards still lower prices.

Consols for money closed 95 1/2, and for account 95 1/4.

An earthquake occurred at the Moluccas, and 2000 were killed. From Spain accounts were conflicting. Indications are, that the royalists had triumphed and Saragossa will soon be reduced. Senor Olasoaga, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, resigned immediately on hearing of the coup d'etat; but the Queen refused to accept his resignation.

Advices to the 29th say the Province is tranquil, excepting Saginaw, and that that city is closely invested and must submit.

BELGIUM.

The King contradicts the report of his contented abdication. From Stockholm mention great excitement among diplomats, the consequence of declarations made by Norway against Russia's encroaching on Norwegian territories in planning fortifications along the Baltic coast.

ITALY.

The Austrians were making preparations for crossing the Po at four different points. The steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

Chicago, Aug. 12.

We have advices from Leavenworth to Wednesday last. The Overland Emigrant Co. entered the territory of Kansas, and had probably reached Topeka in safety. The company of Missourians, who enlisted as territorial militia and marched to intercept them, had returned without fighting. It is stated that Judge Leecombe, with a company of dragoons, entered Nebraska with the intention of arresting General Lane. They had returned, however, without effecting their object. The rumours in the river towns, last week, relative to a battle between the emigrants and

regulars near the Nebraska line, are not generally credited. A report prevailed at Nebraska city, on 30th, that a large force of Missourians and South Carolinians had invaded the territory and blockaded the public roads. 150 men volunteered to drive them out.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Money to be paid on the 1st of January next
By Order of the Trustees.
Amers, July 29th, 1856. 14-2

July 16, 1856.

Ploughs, Turnip Drills, One-Horse Steel Hoes,
Straw-Cutters, Horse Rakes, &c., &c. All warranted
and made of the best materials.
J. WALTON & Co.
Holland Landing, April 21, 1856.

Patent Medicines, and some of the very Best preparations for preserving and restoring the Hair. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for goods.
Newmarket, May 22, 1858. U-16

Yeast	1.00
Panls	1.00
Fullset of Patterns	25.00
E. SPENCER.	
Newmarket, June 3, 1850.	1m18

M. W. BOCART'S.
 Tailoring Establishment, where none but first class
 and fashionable workmen are employed.
 Newmarket, June 12, 1836. 11-19

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at
the **NEW RRA OFFICE**,
Newmarket, June 9, 1931.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

in the Brewing and Distilling business this undersigned
 Grant Grange Brevelly, under the firm of McNamara
 and Watson, was this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.
 All debts due and debts owing by the said firm
 must be presented and paid on or before the first
 day of September, 1856.

[Signed] WM. MORTON.
 CHARLES WRIGHT.
 ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW, Witness.

March 24th, 1856

JAMES B. RYAN,
 IMPORTER OF
 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK

HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, &c., an assortment of best makers, Mortice and Boring Machines, complete, Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, &c., an assortment of best makers, Mortice and Boring Machines, complete, Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Toronto, May 16, 1856. d-13

 

NEW

DAILY & WEEKLY

FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of East Twillimbury, and the public generally, that he has commenced business at

SHARON,

In the store lately occupied by Mr. W. LOCKHART, where, he has, on hand, a large assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Crocker, Clothing, Bommets, &c.**
India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.
All of which he has spared no pains in selecting
and has purchased them from the *Cheapest* Market
—and marked them at such prices as cannot fail

give general satisfaction.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMAND,
 Shaton, Nov. 1st, 1855. (11-)

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Chartered by act of Parliament.

Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,
President, I. C. GILMER,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEAUFY, RICK LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. BOWEN.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-2

**NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.**

A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, both of which

At Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOVELL
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Business, on good rising ground, and in
healthy situations.
For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, New
market, *Agent*.
Newmarket, August 25, 1853.

ESTATE OF THE LATE
Robert Kirkpatrick.

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, administer the Estate of her late husband, and request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment *without delay*; and all parties having

(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK,
Newmarket, March 24, 1855. Administrator.

The Stock in Trade selling off at prime Cost.

DR. JAS. McCLINTOCK'S

NEW REMEDIES
AND
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Prepared after 30 years' practice and scientific experiments. Late Prof. and Founder of Philadelphia College of Medicine.
Moultrie, Geo. W. Moultrie, M.D.

and Member of the principal Medical
Colleges and Surgical Associations
of the United States.

PECTORAL SYRUP
For Coughs, Colic, Consumption and Decadence
of the Throat and Lungs.

COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE
For Recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup

WHOOPIING COUGH REMEDY
For Asthma and Whooping Cough, gives im-
mediate Relief.
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL
For a safe and speedy Cure of Diarrhœa, Chol-
era Morbus, &c.
TONIC ALTERNATIVE SYRUP
For Purifying and Cleansing the Blood.

DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and giving Tonic
to the Stomach.

RHEUMATIC MIXTURE
For Internal use. Cures Rheumatism, Gout,
&c., &c.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swelling
of Joints, &c. &c. &c.

FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC
 For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever,
 and all Billious Diseases.
VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS.
ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS
 For Promoting a healthy action of the Liver,
 Stomach and Bowels.
D. SUTHERLAND, Agent, Newmarket.

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TERMS—7s. 6d. per year in Advance